

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CHESS
FEDERATION, INC., and RANDALL D.
HOUGH,

No. C 08-05126 MHP

MEMORANDUM & ORDER

Plaintiffs,

v.

**Re: Defendant Polgar's Motion for Leave to
Amend Answer and Assert Counterclaim**

SUSAN POLGAR and GREGORY
ALEXANDER,

Defendants.

The United States of America Chess Federation, Inc. ("USCF") and Randall D. Hough brought this action against Susan Polgar and Gregory Alexander, advancing claims related to alleged incidents of unauthorized entry into Hough's electronic mail account. Now before the court is defendant Polgar's motion for leave to amend her answer and assert counterclaims against plaintiff Hough and several other individuals. Having considered the arguments and submissions of the parties, and for the reasons set forth below, the court enters the following memorandum and order.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs filed their complaint in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of San Francisco, on October 24, 2008. Defendants removed the case to this court on November 10, 2008. Defendant Polgar filed her answer, which contained eight affirmative defenses and no counterclaims, on December 1, 2008. Docket No. 13. On January 19, 2009, Polgar moved to amend

1 her answer to add an affirmative defense of ultra vires act and a counterclaim for abuse of process.
2 Plaintiffs opposed the motion, and Polgar, in her reply brief, requested leave to add a second
3 counterclaim, for breach of fiduciary duty. The abuse of process counterclaim is directed at Karl S.
4 Kronenberger, who is counsel of record for the USCF in this case, and five USCF executive board
5 members: Bill Goichberg, Bill Hall, Randy Bauer, Jim Berry and plaintiff Randy Hough. The
6 breach of fiduciary duty counterclaim is directed at Goichberg, Hall, Bauer and Hough. Polgar
7 argues that she can and must counterclaim against individual board members rather than the USCF
8 because these board members do not have the authority to bring suit on behalf of the USCF, having
9 purportedly acted beyond the scope of their authority as provided by the USCF's bylaws.
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11 LEGAL STANDARD

12 I. Leave to Amend

13 The court should freely give leave to amend pleadings when justice so requires. Fed. R. Civ.
14 P. 15(a)(2). This policy is "to be applied with extreme liberality." Eminence Capital LLC v.
15 Aspeon, Inc., 316 F.3d 1048, 1051 (9th Cir. 2003) (citation omitted). The Ninth Circuit has stressed
16 that, in considering motions to amend, district courts must bear in mind the underlying purpose of
17 Rule 15, which is to "facilitate decisions on the merits, rather than on the pleadings or
18 technicalities." Nunes v. Ashcroft, 375 F.3d 805, 808 (9th Cir. 2004) (citation omitted).
19 Nevertheless, a district court does not abuse its discretion in denying a motion to amend when the
20 movant has presented no new facts and provided no satisfactory explanation for her failure to
21 develop her contentions in her original pleading. Id. (citation omitted). In assessing the propriety
22 of a motion for leave to amend, the court considers five factors: (1) bad faith; (2) undue delay;
23 (3) prejudice to the opposing party; (4) futility of amendment; and (5) whether the plaintiff has
24 previously amended her pleading. Futility alone can justify the denial of a motion for leave to
25 amend. See id., citing Bonin v. Calderon, 59 F.3d 815, 845 (9th Cir. 1995).
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1 II. Counterclaims

2 “The court may permit a party to amend a pleading to add a counterclaim if it was omitted
3 through oversight, inadvertence, or excusable neglect or if justice so requires.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 13(f).
4 A counterclaim is not compulsory unless, among other things, it “arises out of the same transaction
5 or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party’s claim.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 13(a). The
6 same factors that are used to assess the propriety of granting leave to amend a pleading generally
7 also apply to amendments to pleadings that assert counterclaims. See Nunes, 375 F.3d at 808. As is
8 true in relation to any claim, the court must also have subject matter jurisdiction over the
9 counterclaim. “Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. The character of the controversies
10 over which federal judicial authority may extend are delineated in Art. III, § 2, cl. 1 [of the United
11 States Constitution]. Jurisdiction of the lower federal courts is further limited to those subjects
12 encompassed within a statutory grant of jurisdiction.” Williams v. United Airlines, Inc., 500 F.3d
13 1019 (9th Cir. 2007), quoting Ins. Corp. of Ireland Ltd. v. Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinee, 456
14 U.S. 649, 701 (1982).

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16 DISCUSSION

17 I. Affirmative Defense

18 Defendant Polgar has given no specific reason why she was unaware at the time of her initial
19 answer of the factual basis for an abuse of process claim. However, she has filed her motion at a
20 very early stage in the proceedings, before issuance of a scheduling order or start of discovery.
21 Plaintiffs cannot claim that they are unfairly prejudiced by amendment at this time. This is also the
22 first request to amend filed by Polgar. Finally, the court cannot say that amending the answer to
23 include the ultra vires act affirmative defense would be futile. Polgar’s answer alleges in detail how
24 the USCF bylaws operate to restrict the executive board’s authority, and plaintiffs do not materially
25 dispute Polgar’s characterization of those bylaws’ effect. In light of the “extreme liberality” with
26 which the Ninth Circuit has instructed district courts to view requests to amend pleadings, see

Eminence Capital, 316 F.3d at 1051, granting the motion to amend the answer to include the affirmative defense is warranted.

II. Counterclaims

A. Supplemental Jurisdiction

In addition to amending her answer defendant Polgar seeks to add two counterclaims, one for abuse of process and another for breach of fiduciary duty, added at the time of filing her reply. She asserts these claims against one named plaintiff in this action and against a number of third parties who are USCF executive board members and their attorney. These claims are alleged under California state law and asserted under this court's supplemental jurisdiction. The complaint in this action is premised on three federal statutory provisions. Whether this court may exercise jurisdiction over the counterclaims is governed by section 1367 of Title 28.

Prior to the enactment of section 1367 in 1990, a substantial body of case law had evolved regarding pendent claim and pendent party jurisdiction which the Supreme Court described as "subtle and complex". Moor v. County of Alameda, 411 U.S. 693, 715 (1973). Section 1367 changed all of that by providing what had been lacking, a statutory grant of pendent or, thanks to section 1367 what is now known as, supplemental jurisdiction. Section 1367 (a) provides as follows:

...in any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction, the district courts shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution. *Such supplemental jurisdiction shall include claims that involve joinder or intervention of additional parties.* (Emphasis added)

The critical inquiry is whether "the federal and state law claims 'derive from a common nucleus of operative fact' and comprise 'but one constitutional case'." Raygor v. Regents of the University of Minnesota, 534 U.S. 533, 539 (2002)(quoting United Mine Workers of America v. Gibbs, 383 U.S.. 715, 725 (1966)). This Circuit has stated that the constitutional standard articulated in Gibbs is the only limitation on supplemental jurisdiction under section 1367 in non-

1 diversity cases, subsection (b) providing some limits on cases brought under the court's diversity
 2 jurisdiction. Mendoza v. Zirkle Fruit Co., 301 F.3d 1163, 1173-75 (9th Cir. 2002). Thus, the
 3 question is whether the proposed counterclaims "share significant factual elements" such that they
 4 are part of the same case or controversy. See, e.g., HB Gen'l Corp. V. Manchester Partners, L.P., 95
 5 F.3d 1185, 1198 (3d Cir. 1996)(cited approvingly in Mendoza, 201 F.3d at 1174).

6 The counterclaims asserted here involve, at least in part, activities that occurred after those
 7 alleged in plaintiff's complaint. The abuse of process claims allege actions that were taken in
 8 initiating this very action. The allegations in both the abuse of process and breach of fiduciary duty
 9 claims describe a continuing stream of activities among various board members and others involved
 10 in USCF. They involve many of the "same facts, occurrences, witnesses and evidence: as are
 11 involved in the original complaint. See, e.g., Palmer v. Hosp. Auth., 22 F.3d 11559, 1567 (11th Cir.
 12 1994). Even a "loose factual connection between the claims is generally sufficient." Ammerman v.
 13 Sween, 54 F.3d 423, 424 (7th Cir. 1995)(citing 13 B Charles A. Wright, Arthur R. Miller and Edward
 14 Cooper, Federal Practice and Procedure, §3567.1 at 117(2d ed. 1984).

15 Defendant's counterclaims name as counter-defendants not only one of the plaintiffs in the
 16 original action, but a number of third parties who may or may not be diverse since there are no
 17 citizenship allegations made with respect to them. Prior to the adoption of section 1367 these were
 18 referred to as pendent parties and treated more strictly than pendent claims since there was not an
 19 independent basis to assert jurisdiction over persons not already parties to the original action.
 20 Again, in Mendoza v. Zirkle this Circuit found that its earlier holding proscribing pendent party
 21 jurisdiction "does not survive the 1990 passage of §1367." 301 F.3d at 1173. The Mendoza court
 22 noted that in Ayala v. United States, 550 F.2d 1196 (9th Cir. 1977), "we held that federal courts
 23 were without power to exercise pendent party jurisdiction." Id. The Circuit then pointed to the
 24 Supreme Court's 2002 decision in Raygor v. Regents as "putting to rest" the restriction on pendent
 25 party jurisdiction, id., instructing that if the district court finds the counterclaims meet the Gibbs
 26 standard the court has the power to exercise supplemental jurisdiction under section 1367.

1 Other circuits agree, finding that section 1367 applies even to claims asserted by or against
2 additional parties such as a “*defendant’s* counterclaims against non-diverse parties joined as third-
3 party defendants to the counterclaims.” H B Gen’l Corp., 95 F.3d at 1197-98; see also Hinson v.
4 Norwest Financial S.C., Inc., 239 F.3d 611, 615 (4th Cir.2001); Ammerman v. Sween, 54 F.3d at
5 424; Palmer v. Hosp. Auth., 22 F.3d at 1566-67. The only limitation is where jurisdiction over the
6 original claim is based on diversity and additional claims are brought by the *plaintiffs* in the original
7 complaint, not defendants asserting counter-claims or third-party claims.

8 Thus, the only question is whether the counter-claims or third-party claims form part of the
9 same case or controversy. If so, the court has the power to exercise jurisdiction but may decline to
10 exercise that jurisdiction “in the interest of judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.”
11 Mendoza v. Zirkle, 301 F.3d at 1174. As explained above given the nature of defendant Polgar’s
12 claims and their relationship to the claims of the original complaint in this action the court finds that
13 it has the power to assert supplemental jurisdiction over the counter-claims and third-party claims
14 and should use its discretion in favor of jurisdiction. The facts, parties, witnesses and discovery will
15 be of a piece with the original complaint. The activities are a continuum with those alleged in the
16 original complaint. The duplication of litigation will be avoided and greater fairness achieved with
17 the entire dispute among the parties in one forum. Comity is not jeopardized since none of the
18 supplemental parties have a right to expect a state court to adjudicate these disputes and the State of
19 California has no particular interest in the ongoing dispute.

20 This does not end the matter however with respect to defendant Polgar’s motion to amend.
21 While the motion to amend the answer is granted and the court has satisfied itself that it has
22 jurisdiction to and should entertain the counterclaims, the court must review the proposed
23 counterclaims under Rule 15(a) standards.

24 **B. Abuse of Process**

25 Defendant Polgar alleges that the USCF executive board members and their attorney abused
26 the judicial process by, among other things, falsely representing to the Superior Court that they did
27 not know whom to name as defendants in the instant suit. This alleged misrepresentation, according
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to Polgar, allowed plaintiffs to obtain a subpoena from the court and thereby gain access to Polgar's private records, which Polgar maintains was plaintiffs' actual aim.

Abuse of process is a common law cause of action. A claimant must establish that a defendant "misused the machinery of the legal system for an ulterior motive." Competitive Technologies v. Fujitsu Ltd., 286 F. Supp. 2d 1118, 1155 (N.D. Cal. 2003) (Spero, Mag. J.) (internal quotation marks omitted), citing ComputerXpress, Inc. v. Jackson, 93 Cal. App. 4th 993, 1014 (2001). To succeed in an action for abuse of process, a litigant must establish that the defendant (1) contemplated an ulterior motive in using the judicial process, and (2) committed a willful act in the use of that process not proper in the regular conduct of the proceedings. Estate of Tucker ex rel. Tucker v. Interscope Records, Inc., 515 F.3d 1019, 1037 (9th Cir. 2008), quoting Oren Royal Oaks Venture v. Greenberg, Bernhard, Weiss & Karma, Inc., 42 Cal.3d 1157, 1168 (1986).

Polgar's allegations suffice to state an abuse of process claim; however, they state much more. The include "immaterial" and "impertinent" allegations having nothing to do with the actual abuse of process claim. Pursuant to Federal Civil Procedure Rule 12(f) the court may, and does, on its own motion strike such allegations. Therefore, references to defendant Polgar's self-proclaimed reputation, and allegations about the conduct of the counter-defendants and third parties having nothing to do with the actual abuse of process claim, are stricken.

C. Breach of Fiduciary Duty

Defendant Polgar attempts to add a breach of fiduciary duty claim by way of her reply memorandum. This claim suffers from some of the same problems as the abuse of process claim. Thus, allegations unrelated to the breach of fiduciary duty claim are stricken pursuant to Rule 12(f). However, this claim suffers more fundamental flaws. Nowhere in the claim does defendant spell out what duty is owed to her and in what capacity that duty arises. The court notes that it is doubtful plaintiff could allege a fiduciary duty that is owed by any of the counter-defendants or third party defendants. Normally, officers and directors of a corporation owe a duty to the corporation itself, rather than to individual shareholders, members or other directors.¹ Nonetheless, the court

1 will allow defendant Polgar to amend this counterclaim, if she can do so, to make the necessary duty
2 and breach allegations now absent.

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5 CONCLUSION

6 Defendant Polgar's motion to amend her answer to add an affirmative defense of ultra vires
7 is GRANTED. Defendant Polgar's motion to amend her answer to add two counterclaims is
8 GRANTED with respect to the abuse of process claim and DENIED with leave to amend as to the
9 breach of fiduciary duty claim. The court further strikes "immaterial" and "impertinent" language
10 from the abuse of process claim and the breach of fiduciary duty claim.

11 The court will allow plaintiff to amend her counterclaims to clean up the pleadings in
12 accordance with the preceding order striking allegations under Rule 12(f) and to allege a basis for
13 her breach of fiduciary duty claim. Plaintiff shall file her amended counterclaim(s) within thirty (30)
14 days of the date of this order and counter-defendants and third-party defendants shall file their
15 answers within thirty (30) days thereafter.

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17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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19 Dated: April 13, 2009

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21 MARILYN HALL PATEL
22 United States District Court Judge
23 Northern District of California
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ENDNOTES

1. The California cases that have found a breach of a fiduciary duty to an individual shareholder have typically involved allegations of majority shareholder self-dealing that diminishes the value of minority shareholders' shares. See, e.g., Jones v. H. F. Ahmanson & Co., 1 Cal.3d 93 (1969). This is not such a case.